



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

# **SANITARY LEGISLATION.**

---

## **STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.**

---

### **CALIFORNIA.**

#### **Leprosy—Made Quarantinable. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 7, 1914.)**

Whereas leprosy has been shown to exist in certain sections of California:

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the State board of health, leprosy be, and it is hereby, added to the list of quarantinable diseases mentioned in rule 1, section 13,<sup>1</sup> of an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2, 3, 13, and 21 of an act entitled 'An act for the preservation of the public health of the people of California, and empowering the State board of health to enforce its provisions, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,' approved March 23, 1907," such action being necessary for the protection of the public health.

### **IOWA.**

#### **Common Towels—Use in Public Places Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1914.)**

Whereas the roller towel, or common towel, used in public places has been a means of dissemination of many infectious and contagious diseases, thereby being a menace to the public health, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the following rule, to be known as rule 10, chapter 4, of the revised rules and regulations of the Iowa State board of health be, and the same is hereby enacted:

**RULE 10, SECTION 1.** The use of the roller towel or any other form of towel used in common in hotels, restaurants, public buildings, public toilets, public washrooms, or in any other building or place where such common towel is in use by the general public within the State of Iowa, is hereby prohibited and ordered discontinued.

**SEC. 2.** That under the authority of section 11 of chapter 168, Laws of Thirty-third General Assembly, commonly known as the Iowa hotel law, the inspector of hotels and his deputies are requested to report to the State board of health any neglect or violation of this rule on the part of the hotels of Iowa.

**SEC. 3.** It is hereby made the duty of the local boards of health to adopt and enforce this rule, as provided in section 2572, Supplement to the Code, 1907.

### **MAINE.**

#### **Tuberculosis—Disinfection of Apartments. (Chap. 67, Act Mar. 18, 1913.)**

Section 4 of chapter 78 of the public laws of 1909 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: "But the methods or processes of distinction and the material or agencies with which it shall be done shall be those which are advised by the State board of health for work of that kind in connection with tuberculosis," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

---

<sup>1</sup> Public Health Bulletin No. 62, p. 299.